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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS,

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY,

AT THE NEWS BUILDING,

No. 30 West Washington Street.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis,

Ind., as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements, or "lines,"

one cent a word each insertion; nothing less

than ten words counted. Such advertise-

ments must be handed in by 1 o'clock to

secure publication that day. Display ad-

vertisements vary in price, according to time

and position. No advertisement inserted as

editorial matter.

Interesting news correspondence is desired

from all parts of the State, and will be paid

for if used.

All communications should be signed with

the name of the writer; not necessarily for

publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Anonymous communications can not be no-

ticed.

Contributions for which pay is expected

should be marked with the price. The editor

can not undertake to return rejected man-

uscripts. Contributors should preserve copies.

The News is served by carrier in Indian-

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week. Orders for delivery can be sent by

post or through telephone No. 161. Where

delivery is irregular, please report imme-

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By mail, postage prepaid, the charge is 10

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The date when the subscription expires is

printed on the wrapper of each paper.

Specimen copies mailed free on application.

The postage on a single copy in a wrapper

is 1 cent.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms.....675 Business Office.....161

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

The circulation of The

Indianapolis News for the last

three months, to December 1,

1892, shows a daily average

(exclusive of unsold papers) of

27,383.

This paper guarantees to

advertisers that for the

past five years its bona fide

circulation has been larger

than that of any other two

Indiana dailies added to-

gether.

WAIT A WHILE.

We think it will be a mistake for the

city to tax the mains of the natural gas

companies. The companies have been of

incalculable benefit to the city. Let any

one try to estimate the saving there has

been to the people in the cost of fuel and

how it has been established at the total. Fuel

gas is cheaper here for household use than

anywhere else. This is due to the trust,

which has been the controlling factor in

maintaining the ordinance fixing the price.

In the trust nearly five thousand citizens

were interested at the first. Four thou-

sand still retain their stock. The creation

of the trust's plant has involved vastly

more expense than was expected at the

outset. Everything that has so far been

earned has been put into the development

of the gas field and the extension of the

service. The stockholders have received

no return on their investment. Just now

the trust begins to see daylight. It will

be able to pay a small dividend without

impairing its efficiency.

As soon as the trust shall have re-

turned to the stockholders the amount of

their holdings with interest at 8 per cent.

The price of gas to consumers is to be put

down to cost. It is desirable that that

result be reached as quickly as possible.

By taking the mains the city prefers a smaller

present good to a larger permanent benefit.

The proposed tax on the mains of the trust

would amount to about \$30,000 yearly. The

trust's power to meet its obligations to its

shareholders will be weakened by just so

much, and the day of cheaper gas will be

correspondingly postponed. It seems to

us that it will be much wiser for the city

to find some other source of revenue than

to avail itself of its right to tax the

natural gas mains.

The artificial gas-mains will continue

untaxed, though much money is made on

illuminating gas. Why is it good policy,

then, to add this special tax to the bur-

den of the natural gas companies, which

have only just begun to get any return on

their large expenditures?

It is, of course, to be borne in mind

that the natural gas companies are now

paying full taxes on their property at the

same rate precisely as other propert-

holders. The proposed tax on the mains

would be in the nature of a special

license tax for the use of the streets or

the right to do business here.

While we entirely approve of the prop-

erty of such taxes as a general principle,

where private corporations obtain the use

of municipal property for money-making

purposes, yet under all the circumstances

in the present case we think the city would

do better for itself by deciding for the

present, at any rate, not to exact the pro-

posed tax.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

It seems to be conceded that hand-made

Christmas gifts are becoming rarer every

year, and that many debt-handled women

who used to begin every 26th of December

to prepare presents for the Christmas fol-

lowing are now depending on manu-

factured goods in the shops. Some-

body must ply the needle and the

ribbon, and somewhere a hand

needs needed employment doing it.

And furthermore, women are so busy

doing other things than manufacturing

knickknacks that they are doubtless glad

to escape this tedious business. This is

putting it broadly, for there are thou-

sands of feminine hands that would not

touch foreign manufactures—that insist

on the infinite superiority of domestic ar-

ticles. But Christmas shopping is a kind

of annual festival in which everybody

takes part. There is wholesome enjoyment

in watching the crowd; in observing with

sympathetic interest the perplexities of

the shopper who has difficulty

about subjects to deal with. Semi-

occasionally there are ill-humored

people abused at this season, but the

word is generally prepared for delays,

and it carries good cheer and high spirits

with it. The male shopper affords the

leaven of humor. He ventures into shops that are a pathless wilderness to him, and either buys in haste or is driven off by the embarrassment of riches and his own ignorance, and buys not at all. The only relief for him is the aid of the feminine members of his family. These are the getting-ready days, when the thoughts of everybody take on a happy tone. They are fatal to selfishness, for when the mind is turned with good will to the interests of others it has no time for self-inspection. Even the shop-windows beam out upon the world with a reflection of the joy of this shopping season.

THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

ELSEWHERE IN THE NEWS is given a full report of the proceedings of the Bureau of Justice, whose first annual meeting was held at the Denison House last night. The details will be full of interest and doubtless of information to many.

This is the newest, perhaps, of the helpful organizations in which Indianapolis abounds to aid the unfortunate. Its existence for a year has demonstrated its usefulness and necessity. It came quietly into life and went as quietly about its business. Its membership as given in the report shows some sixty names, including many of the best known in the business affairs of Indianapolis. The evils that the bureau has uncovered shows that these men address themselves through this agency to do a much needed work.

Of practical interest are the particulars given of the business of lending money on chattel mortgages which one of the reports characterizes as amounting almost to a profession from its systematic pursuit. The dealings of the bureau with this evil have suggested a means of prevention which, as set forth in the report alluded to, is to take the form of a Chattel Mortgage Loan Association conducted upon the building association plan. Such an association has been in successful operation for some years in Boston.

The plans are now in the hands of a prominent banker of Indianapolis, who is organizing a company to do this great work. Briefly, instead of allowing the hard-driven debtor to be at the mercy of those who prosecute the business of lending money on chattel mortgages as at present, this association will lend the money at a legal rate of interest, the borrower to become a member of it as of a building association, and repay in sums of a few cents weekly, thus paying out in the course of a few months the principal and interest altogether. The bureau has done an inestimable work in investigating this evil and in calling out the project of the loan association which promises to be a means of preventing the evil with which the bureau has had so much to busy itself.

The report of the attorney, giving the details of the bureau's work, should be read by every citizen who has the welfare of the community at heart. It contains not only news, but many suggestions for thought. The suggestions as to needed laws and amendments of laws are most timely and should engage the attention of legislators. The system of mutual benefit associations is discussed with particularity and directness and the evil of it plainly told.

This new project is one which should receive the heartiest support. We commend it to the good citizens of Indianapolis and urge that they send their names to the secretary for membership in the ensuing year. The work for the bureau to do has barely been cut out during the first year of its existence. The real and much needed labor is about to be undertaken.

TEMPERANCE AND SOCIALISM.

NOISE of the plans proposed for the control of the liquor traffic has been more interesting than that which originated in Copenhagen, Sweden, and which is known by the name of that province. It may be said to have grown out of an imperative need for temperance legislation. Eighty years of thought and experiment ante-date the system at present operating in portions of Sweden and Norway. Prof. John Graham Brooks, formerly of Harvard, but for five years engaged in the study of social and economic subjects abroad, contributes to the Forum an account of the Gothenburg plan, its genesis and slow development. From 1811 practically every corn-grower in Sweden was allowed to be his own distiller; every effort to reduce the manufacture of spirits was fought with the cry that an attempt was being made to restrict the liberty of trade. As late as 1830, despite efforts legally to control the distilleries, more than 170,000 stills existed in Sweden. In 1855 the reform reached a point where local option was bestowed upon communities and licenses were sold to "men of character" alone, but the abuses under this system were so many and the evasions of the law so ingenious that it was found necessary to take a step in a new direction.

Now came the introduction of the socialistic feature—socialism in the strict sense of permitting no private person to make profit for himself out of the liquor sales, the gain over the cost of manufacture going to the community direct. Instead of selling licenses by auction, it was proposed to hand over the entire business to a company that should give proper guarantees to make no profits.

In 1855 the Gothenburg Licensing Company was incorporated "with a view to taking over all such public house licenses as should fall in, reserving to themselves the right of applying to some purpose conducive to the well-being of the working classes such profits as might exceed the net proceeds, which they were bound to hand over." In 1874 the scope of the company was extended, other distilleries and breweries being given over to the company. Of course a fit interest was paid the company on its capital. In a quarter of a century neither director nor shareholder in this company has made a farthing of profit, the earnings going directly to the public treasury for the common good; so that the individual is without one of the strongest and subtlest motives for increasing sales. Prior to the inauguration of this system the shops, disguised as "eating-houses," found the profits so much higher on their spirits than on food that either none or only a poor quality of food was obtainable. Under the new order it is compulsory that a variety of wholesome foods be kept on hand, together with tea, cocoa, chocolate, milk and other nourishing beverages. When it is understood that on these and not on alcoholic beverages the seller's profits must be made, the temperance character of the plan is clearly seen.

A Swedish bartender is quoted as saying: "That really company has made me a temperance crank in spite of myself." In Sweden it was soon apparent that the

public revenues were in danger from the fact that taxation was so lightened. To overcome this the Norwegians, in adopting the plan of their neighbors, did not turn the profits into the town treasury, but directed the income to the establishment and support of social improvements depending chiefly on voluntary support. Among the objects for which the liquor revenues are spent we find aid for every new type of charity that could not get town help. A park is enlarged, baths are improved, and educational reformatories are constructed. Even dwellings for workmen have been built and sold to them. But in both Sweden and Norway beer is not included in the beverages handled by the "companies," and there is a tremendous increase in its consumption. Beer drunkenness has greatly increased, and the question presents itself: Why should not beer also be included?

If all the aspirants for Cabinet positions could get places, Mr. Cleveland would have a veritable army of advisers. There are only eight places. Missouri alone has three men who are "within." Even the Hon. Charles H. Jones, of the St. Louis Republic, is said to be ready to become Secretary of the Interior. But he is too good an editor for Mr. Cleveland to spoil in that way.

This pen may be mightier than the sword, but when it comes to pay they're about on an equality in this country.

BORRER COCKMAN doubtless wishes he had occupied a position at Chicago similar to that of Speaker Crisp at New York.

The American Bimetallite League does not want the Sherman silver purchase bill repealed unless legislation can be substituted "favoring free bimetallite coinage." We are not surprised. What the League is really working for is a silver standard. Free coinage would bring that about sooner. But surely as sure as the sun and the present law will also bring it about soon or late.

CAN we not have some new words coined that will take the place of "the tolling masses?"

ANYTHING whatsoever deposited in the Christmas stocking of Isaac P. Gray will be gratefully accepted.

It is had been a close election, Europe's talk of war would be prattle compared with our predicament. The returns from many States are not yet in, and at least six States are engaged in disputes over the result, which would assume immense proportions were not the Democratic victory so clearly determined.

This is the one time of the year when a man wishes that all his relatives were richer than himself.

A love biography of Gladstone is being used with alarming frequency for filling matter in our big Sunday exchanges.

It is reported that the wild turkey still lifts its voice in parts of Indiana. The News's correspondent at English reported the killing of one of these noble birds a few days ago. The item was brief, but it would be a pleasure to know that some honest hunter "stalked" the bird, called him with a home-made decoy-whistle, and shot him at long range with an old-fashioned rifle.

"I've each life some rain must fall" was never said of General Dymally.

NEBRASKA'S vote was only five hundred more than four years ago. The immigration would be Populace leaders and demagogues far exceeded that number.

This man who is after the postoffice does not care to hear so much about "public trust" and "duty calls." He would prefer that they go over until the next campaign.

At the Monetary Conference Tuesday Senator Jones, whose speech is literally history, made his promised speech. It consumed two hours and was listened to with a close attention, the cable informed us, by the conference. We have no doubt of that. The European economists must have followed his utterances with great curiosity. He believes that the demonization of silver has caused innumerable evils; and that its demonization would be a constant source of blessings. "It is a mad world, my masters."

PHILADELPHIA is to have the trolley soon. It was generally thought she was dead enough, already.

When the sculptors start out for a model of patience they will make a great mistake if they pass by India's distinguished son, Hon. Isaac F. Gray.—(Washington Post.)

At least all the paragraphs of the country seem to think he is made of stone.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Maharajah of Baroda, India, and his whole court are strict teetotalers.

Baron Hirsch is supposed to be not only the richest man of our time, but of all time, his estimated capital being \$500,000,000.

Adlai Stevenson is said to be as good as happy as when chatting with an appreciative Kentuckian of old times and greatness in the blue grass commonwealth.

Dr. Pentecost, who goes over from this country to take charge of a Presbyterian church in London, is to have house rent free and a salary of \$7,500 a year.

Edwin Gould has ordered from a press-shipping bureau "all the commonest and coarsest about" his father which have appeared, and will appear, in "all the newspapers of the world."

The Rev. Walter R. Rudolph, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Denver, has severed his church relations because he can not consistently preach the doctrine of endless punishment.

Sculptor Elwell, of New York, has been awarded the contract for the monument to General Hancock, to be erected by the Gettysburg Memorial Association. The cost will be \$25,000 without the pedestal.

White Camellias.
Whiter than any whiter rose,
And cold as lone, untrodden snow.
Upon a mountain peak
I hold the blossom in my hand;
In language I can understand
Its woe and its joy.

She dropped it, moving from the dance,
With cold, slight smile, and steady glance
Of clear, far-seeing eyes:
I fell full soldier at my feet,
With eager eyes and heart a-beat
I stooped to grasp the prize.

The guests have vanished one by one,
The lights are quenched, the music done,
Now, wherefore, am I sad to-night?
I had my fill of proud delight,
And raise my drooping head.

What shall I do to make a man,
Since I have won her for my own,
Henceforth to have and hold?
He shall not be a soldier in my hand,
Is she not perfect as this flower?
Yes, but the flower is cold.

Is she not white as angels' feet,
Smiling like some fair, lonely star,
In the blue twilight of the night?
Breathing, apart from common cares
Like this white flower, exalted air?
Yes, but the flower is cold.

I love her, and she is my own,
Yet, as I sit alone,
Some subtle joy I miss:
Upon her truth I rest secure,
But heart is lonely at my feet,
And where is love's fond bliss?

If I should sorrow, would she creep
Upon my arms and softly weep
And comfort me with her soft hand,
If I fell fainting by the way,
Would she sit with me in the dust
Of shame, and speak with love's own trust
Of noonday after night?

If I should sin, would she draw near
In her white robes, and kiss me dear
In wrong as well as right?
Would she sit with me in the dust
Of shame, and speak with love's own trust
Of noonday after night?

I know not, I, how should I know?
I think Heaven fashioned her of snow,
Her form is rounded hour by hour,
Compact as this pale, scentless flower,
Complete without life's glow.

Complete without love's sweet perfume,
The river and the river's room,
And more is breaking gray,
I lay the blossom out of sight,
Yet come, and speak with love's own trust
Of noonday after night.

The United States chewed eighty-five tons of tobacco last year.

The family pocket-book is having its holiday opening.—(Athletic Globe.)

The Emperor of Austria sets the richest table of all Europe in the hall of the new union station at St. Louis will cover thirty-two trains and cost \$50,000,000.

A portrait of the Empress is to be hung up in every barracks room of the German Empire.

Nearly every American village of one thousand inhabitants has its own local publication.

There are fourteen canneries on the Columbia river and twenty-three in the State of Oregon.

"No cakes; no cards; nobody's business," is the official climax of a marriage announcement in a Maine paper.

The blood of dogs fastened by long racing, when injected into other dogs, makes them exhibit all symptoms of fatigue.

It is said that 2,000,000 pounds of English walnuts have been shipped from Whittier, Cal., during the past three months.

Dr. Herman Strecker, of Reading, Pa., began life as a scientist and is winding up as a butterfly catcher. He has 100,000 butterflies.

New York State has paid out \$192,447.30 for the expenses incidental to the mobilization of troops at Buffalo during the switchmen's strike last summer.

"It is very nice in this room," said Mrs. Eldercreash. "Yes," replied Mrs. De Porque, not to be outdone, "it is indeed very appropriate."—(Washington Star.)

Calling as he was numerous in Italy about the time when the Catholic church celebrates the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. They are, therefore, poetically called the "sons of St. Lawrence."

The Hecate—How can you ask me to be your wife, Mr. Symphonie, when you are dependent on your father for an income? Mr. Symphonie—But, gad, I won't be if I marry you.

"Bound Hill" is the suggestive name of a mound near Tascara, Tex., which contains twenty-three nameless graves. All the occupants of this little cemetery closed their eyes rather suddenly—in fact, died with their boots on.

The jackal is a greater foe to Indian humanity than the tiger. From the statistics published by the Government of India it may be seen that in one year, while 928 persons were killed by tigers, more than one thousand children were carried off by jackals.

One of the uses of skimmed milk is in the manufacture of an artificial ivory, which, in every respect, resembles the original. The milk is mixed with borax and subjected to a high pressure. The product is well suited for combs, billiard balls and pipe mouthpieces.

In the jewel house of the Tower of London, the place where the British crown and other royal insignia are kept, there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasp is two rubies set at opposite ends of four golden links. On one side there is a cross of diamonds; on the other the English coat of arms, set in diamonds, pearls and rubies.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

[Established in 1853.]

SPECIAL SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

SECOND FLOOR.

The quaint art which the Japanese put into table wear has found an appreciative public here in Indianapolis. People generally are pleased with it. It is tasty, ornamental, reasonable in price. In this sale of ours the goods offered have been marked utterly regardless of profit. We received this week a very large shipment, which should have arrived a full month ago. The whole stock must be sold in the next ten days, and the prices are in keeping with this fact.

One table contains a line of goods from 5c to 30c, the specially strong features being the cream sets for 25c; the oat meal

dishes at 5c, 7c and 10c, and the delicately tinted cracker jars for 25c.

On the other tables are alter-dinner coffees from 10c to 75c. Cracker jars up to \$2.50 and \$3. Ice cream and berry dishes from \$3.75 to \$4.50. Silver bronze pen trays and pin trays from 20c to \$1.

Here is an opportunity to get choice Christmas Presents for the many people whom you wish to remember with appropriate but inexpensive articles.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE MAKERS OF HARMONY.

Events of the Past Week in Musical Circles—News of the Singing Societies—Music at the Churches—Minor Notes.

My Mannerchor Society will give its second concert of the season to-morrow night in Mannerchor Hall. For the first part of the program, five scenes from the opera "Undine" by Lortzing, will be given: Scene 1, Marriage of Undine to Hugo, solo duet and chorus; scene 2, Enlightenment of the Origin of Undine, Rec and Aria; scene 3, Return of Bertholda from Hunting, soprano solo and Mannerchor; scene 4, "In Vino Veritas," duet; scene 5, Reception of Undine, solo and chorus. The solo parts will be taken by the following singers: Undine, Mrs. J. P. Frenzel; Bertholda, Miss K. Reger; Kuchelborn, Mr. A. Bannert; Hugo, Mr. V. Jose; Hans, Mr. J. Lipman. The second part of the program is as follows: Violin solo, anante D. Moll concerto (Wienawsky); Mr. Richard Schlegel; Ave Maria (Abt), ladies' chorus; "Thou Little Twinkling Star" (Kucklen), Miss Katherine Reger; violin solo, adagio and allegro E. dur concerto (Vieuxtemps), Mr. Richard Schlegel; Springtime (Spicker), Mannerchor; "The New Mistress," comic (Kerr), Misses E. Fahrbach, K. Reger, B. Pfaffin and M. Zwickler.

St. Paul's church is to have a vested choir of men and boys after January 1, in addition to its present quartet. The Rev. George E. Swan will direct the music. Miss Helen Walker has been engaged as contralto at the Second Presbyterian church. The present chorus choir will be retained and enlarged and will be led by a fine quartet, the soprano and baritone of which have not yet been engaged. The song service to have been given Friday evening, December 23, at the Jewish temple, has been indefinitely postponed. At the service next Sunday morning the Tabernacle quartet will sing "The Lord's Prayer," "Praise and Glory to the Lord" (Verdi), and "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" (Bird).

Prof. Paul Hahn and a number of his pupils will give a concert in Bryant's music rooms this evening. They will be assisted by Mr. Armin Recker, Mr. W. Mannfeld and Mr. Andrew Smith. At the meeting of the Ladies' Matinee Musicales yesterday afternoon, Moschelles, Spohr, Auber and Rossini were considered. Miss Stowell was prevented by illness from giving her number, "Chromatic Etude," op. 70, No. 3 (Rossini). The program, which was in charge of the first division, was one of unusual interest. It consisted of the following numbers:

1. Quartet—Overture "Jasounda".....Spohr
2. Rondo. Op. 62.....Moschelles
3. "Charity".....Rossini
4. Concerto. G. minor. Presto movement.....Moschelles
5. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
6. Duo—"Les Cloches de Nazareth".....Moschelles
7. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
8. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
9. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
10. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
11. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
12. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
13. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
14. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
15. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
16. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
17. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
18. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
19. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr
20. "The Shades of Night are Flying".....Spohr

Friends of Charles Holman-Black will be interested in this notice of him by a London correspondent. The correspondent, after a successful career on the operatic stage, should be able to devote himself to the more congenial field of concert, oratorio and drawing-room song. Every London season finds him singing at St. James Hall, the Promenade and other well-known places. The first "open day" of the Ladies' Matinee Musicales, of Shelbyville, was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Presbyterian church.

At the recital given last week by the second section of the Ladies' Matinee Musicales of Shelbyville, the following program was rendered: Paper on Handel, Mrs. H. Hamilton; vocal solo, "Angels, Ever Bright and Fair" (Handel), Mrs. M. F. Parsons; piano, suite, 15 (Handel), Mrs. H. Hamilton; paper on Beethoven, Mrs. M. F. Parsons; piano, Fantasia, No. 9 (Beethoven), Mrs. Amos Elkins; piano, op. 28 (Beethoven), Mrs. Samuel Christy; piano, "Farewell" (Beethoven), Mrs. A. M. Prather; vocal solo, "Where Did You Come From, Baby Dear?" (Dudley Buck), Mrs. Walter Bonner; vocal quartet, "Robin Adair," harmonized (Dudley Buck), Mesdames Behndorf, Bonner, Covert and Bracken. Music was a feature of the Ladies' Matinee Musicales, which meets every two weeks. The program for the remainder of the year is as follows: January 4, miscellaneous music, in charge of Mesdames Edna Streeter and Grace Riley; January 18, second division, Beethoven; February 1, open day; February 15, first division, Reinecke and Nicode; March 1, miscellaneous music, in charge of Mrs. F. H. Hays and Miss Grace Kiser; March 15, second division, Raff and Jensen; March 29, open day; April 5, first division, Brahms and Gounod; April 19, miscellaneous music, in charge of Mrs. Laura Kiser and Miss Margaret King; May 3, second division, Wagner; May 17, open day. The "Musical Amateurs" of Crawfordsville meet once in three weeks. To-morrow afternoon they will render the following program:

1. Paper—Handel and Haydn.....Miss Martin
2. a. Etude No. 21.....Heller
3. Etude No. 18.....Heller
4. Romance in E flat.....Rubenstein
5. He Was Despondent and Rejoiced.....Handel
6. Spirit Song.....Haydn
7. Symphony No. 9, 17th.....Haydn
8. Miss Hall, Mrs. Coss, Miss Landman, Mrs. Hamon
9. a. Piercing Eyes.....Haydn
10. Etude.....Miss Moffett

The Ladies' Musicales, of Rushville, is a society of about twenty members, which meets every Monday evening. This week it met at the home of Mrs. C. H. Gilbert. Mrs. C. O. Dixon was in charge of the program, which was given as follows: Vocal quartet, "My Love Hath Smiled on Me" (words by Tennyson, music by Bacon), Mesdames S. Pugh, John Batterton, Frank Batterton and C. O. Dixon; "Biography of Jensen," Mrs. Chas. Parsons; piano, "Brant's Song" (Jensen), Mrs. Wickleson; vocal duet, "The Beggar Girl," Mrs. Pugh and Mrs. Nixon; piano, "The Wanderer" (Jensen), Miss Emma Smith; vocal solo, "Goin' to Market," Mrs. W. D. Cole; piano duet, Coronation March (Klopperberg), Mrs. Wickleson and Mrs. Parsons; vocal trio, "Down in the Lusty Dell" (Henry Smart), Mesdames Cole, McVey and Nixon; piano, "The Hall" (Jensen), Mrs. C. O. Dixon; vocal solo, "The Wanderer" (Jensen), Mrs. Wickleson; piano, "The Well is On the Hill" (White), Mesdames John Batterton, W. G. McVey, C. O. Dixon and Frank Batterton; piano duet, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Gilbert.

Mr. Wm. H. Donley will give his second organ recital Saturday afternoon at Plymouth church. In rendering the following program, he will be assisted by Miss Anna Abromet, who has recently returned from New York, where she studied under Signor Emilio Agazzari. The program will be: "The Well is On the Hill" (White), Mesdames John Batterton, W. G. McVey, C. O. Dixon and Frank Batterton; piano duet, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Gilbert.

"Mignon," Thomas; prayer and cradle song, Gullmann; scherzo, Lemaigre; concert fantasia, op. 29, Lutz. Schaefer's "Nearer My God to Thee," the first new piece sung at Roberts Park church under the new director, F. X. Arens, will be repeated by request next Sunday morning. The solo quartet consists of Miss Sweetie, soprano; Mrs. Sezer, alto; Mr. Kingley, tenor; and Mr. Arens, baritone. The opening anthem will be a Te Deum by Sudda, newly rehearsed.

A season of grand opera in English will be given at the Chicago Auditorium during the two weeks beginning December 23. The opera to be produced in magnificent style, and the repertory will include two works new to the American stage. The principals engaged for the season comprise some of the best-known artists in the country, and the scenic accessories, orchestra and chorus are to be of the best order.

Minnie Hank has been playing to crowded houses in Zurich, Switzerland. She will spend the holidays at her castle in Lucerne, and then proceed to Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Christiania, where she has operatic engagements.

A story told of Hadyn in a recent number of the Organist's Journal, illustrates how completely a personal grievance may be forgotten in admiration for the genius of the offender. "It is well known that Beethoven was for a short time a pupil of Hadyn. Two hundred and forty-five of Beethoven's exercises have been preserved, and of these Hadyn corrected forty-two. Beethoven soon tired of his master, however, and ceased taking lessons. This vexed the old gentleman much the more so as he heard that young Beethoven expressed himself in disrespectful terms about him, calling him, among other things, an 'old periwig stock.' This last appellation angered the master particularly, and he cried out: 'What is this young fellow? How dare he treat me in this manner? What has he done to give himself such airs and graces? His few constants—well, they are not bad, though nothing out of the way. His quartets (making a pause), well, they are good, really good. And the quartet? Oh, that is simply grand!' And his whole face lighted up with enthusiasm. He had entirely forgotten his wrath."

A DAILY FASHION NOTE.

Hats to Go With the Costumes Now Worn—Holiday Millinery.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.] With costumes in empire and restoration style large chapeaux are de rigueur, but they are not precisely the headgear of the period. There are three shapes, carried out in felt and in velvet, which are most popular. One of these is shown in to-day's fashion plate. It is a round hat of green velvet. The wide brim is covered with velvet and black tulle embroidered in silver. The crown is velvet, and has a lighter green band arranged on the top, from the center of which arises a large aigrette. The brim at the back is turned up and trimmed with a rosette, and it is faced underneath with light green velvet. Another popular type is a moderately-sized hat with narrow brim,



ornamented at the side with tall bows of ribbon. In another variety the brim is wide and waved, and the crown is entirely covered with a plume of feathers. The third shape is that with a high conical crown and large coal-scuttle brim. This last is a compromise between the styles of the two periods. The bonnet is trimmed with feathers and secured with strings. The shovel-shaped brim is one of the latest fads. It is covered with silk, satin or velvet. Narrow brims are tied under the chin, and a bunch of feathers and ribbon bows crown the back of the brim. Some toques are made of shot velvet, with high feathers in front and bow of velvet at the back. Sometimes a tiny flower is placed inside the brim on the left side. Tam O'Shanter are also made of shot velvet.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

"COMPREHENSIVE AND SYSTEMATIC." The citizens of Indianapolis have begun in earnest to make preparations for the coming G. A. R. national encampment. The scheme as outlined is comprehensive and systematic. (Crawfordsville Journal.)

OPPOSES STATE HELP. At Indianapolis, last night, parties having in charge the matters pertaining to the national encampment of the G. A. R., appointed committees to look after the various interests of said encampment. Among others was one called a legislative committee, the duties of which is to secure an appropriation from the Legislature toward defraying the expenses of said encampment. For we say "no" to this proposition. Not one cent of money belonging to the taxpayers of the State should be so voted. Indianapolis will be benefited thousands upon thousands of dollars by said encampment, and Indianapolis should foot all the bills. Hands out of the State treasury. (Shelbyville Republican.)

Curable. Mother—My child is tongue-tied, doctor. Doctor—Um-grah—don't worry about that, madam. It isn't inherited.

RAILROAD NOTES.

W. C. Rineason, of the Chicago & Great Western, is in the city. Traffic Manager Parker, of the Lake Erie & Western, is in Chicago on business. Vice President McCrea and General Manager Woods, of the Pennsylvania, are in Chicago. D. T. Bacon has been re-elected general manager of the Indiana Car Service Association. General Manager Barnard, of the Peoria & Eastern, was expected back from New York to-day, but his wife is not so well, and he telegraphed that he can not leave her. S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, is in the city. He is accompanied by U. S. G. Hough and J. W. Flosser, general agents of the company.

Picturing the Railroad Men. (Shelbyville Democrat.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS of Saturday evening contained a two-column illustrated article on prominent railroad men of Indiana.

Resignation. (Life.)

Van Gilding—Could you marry a man who is your inferior? Prunella—I suppose I shall have to.

Electric Lighting in Chile. The civil authorities of Santiago, Chile, are inviting tenders until the 1st of March next for the electric lighting of the town.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Wednesday, December 14, 1892.

RECEIVER—WHEN APPOINTED WITHOUT NOTICE.

10,600. Chicago & Southeastern Railway Company et al. vs. Samuel L. Cason et al. Boone C. C. Reversed. Miller, C. J. A court is not justified in appointing a receiver ex parte unless there is immediate danger to the property if not taken into the custody of the court, and unless delay in granting the relief might entirely defeat the object sought. The verified petition for the appointment of a receiver in this case without notice to the adverse party, does not make this necessary showing.

SUPREME COURT PRACTICE—BRIEF—WAIVER OF ERRORS.

15,967. Buell M. Cobb et al. vs. Enos T. Taylor et al. Wabash C. C. Affirmed. McBride, J. (1) It is assumed by appellant that the complaint in this case proceeds upon a certain theory and attack it upon that theory. Its theory and scope are entirely different and the argument and authorities cited are not applicable. (2) Errors assigned must be discussed or they will be treated as waived. The mere assertion in a brief that the court erred in the ruling is not a discussion of the alleged error.

DITCH—ASSESSMENTS—INUNCTION.

15,429. Frank M. Millikan et al. vs. Charles Wolf et al. Cass C. C. Reversed. Elliott, J. (1) In a collateral attack, such as a proceeding to enjoin the collection of assessments for the repair of a ditch, it can not be shown that the original ditch was not received by the proper authorities. (2) Where proceedings establishing an entire ditch are declared void, rendering a connecting ditch valueless, after it is too late for parties to appeal from assessments for the connecting ditch, equity will award relief by enjoining the assessments.

BRIEF—SUPREME COURT PRACTICE.

16,460. Elizabeth Ogde et al. vs. Elbert Manlove et al. Elston C. C. Appeal dismissed. Coffey, J. No brief is filed by appellants except what is called a supersedeas brief, in which no authority is cited or argument attempted. This is not a compliance with Rule 20 of this court, and the appeal is dismissed for failure to comply with this rule.

Appellate Court.

INSURANCE BROKER—PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

445. William R. Criswell vs. William Riley. Gibson C. C. Rehearing denied. Crumpacker, C. J. An insurance company may send a policy to a broker for delivery and still withhold from him authority to receive payment of the premium, in which event he would not be the company's agent for that purpose, and payment to him would not bind the company, provided the assured had notice of his restricted authority.

REPLEVIN—BOND—SUFFICIENCY OF.

630. Randolph L. Lement vs. Robert S. Shaffer et al. Marshall C. C. Rehearing denied. New, J. In an action of replevin before a justice of the peace it is not necessary for the plaintiff, before the writ for the property issues, to file the particular bond provided for by Section 1547, R. S. 1881; it is sufficient if the bond is such as provided for by Section 1270.

APPELLATE COURT PRACTICE—WAIVER OF ERRORS.

446. Robert M. Smith vs. Frank McDaniell. Clark C. C. Affirmed. Fox, J. (1) Errors assigned must be argued or they are waived; mere assertions that rulings are erroneous are not sufficient. Reasons must be given, if necessary, authorities cited in support of them. (2) No error was committed in giving the instructions, and the evidence sustains the finding.

NEGOTIABLE NOTE—CONSIDERATION—MARRIED WOMAN—SURETYSHIP—PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

575. Sarah M. Potter et al. vs. Florence L. Sheets et al. Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Black, J. (1) In an action by an indorsee on a promissory note governed by the law of the state of the maker, it is not necessary for the plaintiff, before the writ for the property issues, to file the particular bond provided for by Section 1547, R. S. 1881; it is sufficient if the bond is such as provided for by Section 1270. (2) In an action by an indorsee against the makers on a joint and several promissory note payable to the wife, it is not necessary for the wife in her answer to state facts from which her want of power to make the note would appear, but she must state facts from which the court could determine that she was not a surety. Mere conclusions will not be sufficient.

MASTER AND SERVANT—NEGLIGENCE—PERSONAL INJURY—WRITTEN RELEASE—CONSIDERATION—VERBAL CONTRACT FOR EMPLOYMENT—BREACH—CONSTRUCTION—MEASURE OF DAMAGES—PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

670. Pennsylvania Company vs. James Dolan. Clark C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J. (1) Where a railroad company admits its liability to an employee for a personal injury and verbally agrees to pay him the sum, and give him steady and permanent employment in consideration of a written release from him discharging the company from liability for the injury, such written release is not the foundation of an action by the employee to recover for a breach of the agreement, and need not be filed with his complaint. (2) An agreement to give such employment is not void for uncertainty. Reasonably construed it is an agreement to furnish the employee employment as long as he is able, ready and willing to perform such services as the company may have for him to perform. (3) Nor is such contract void as against public policy in restricting a quasi-public servant in his duties to the public. (4) Nor is it objectionable for want of mutuality. (5) Nor is it, though verbal, rendered void by the statute of frauds. (6) Where the verbal agreement for employment is purely collateral to the release, and the parties did not undertake to put the terms of the consideration, so far as it related to the employment in the written release, they are not concluded by its recitals, and it is not a defense to the action on the verbal agreement. The writing, being incomplete and not containing a stipulation for a contractual consideration, nor an enforceable contract, such facts may be averred and proved showing its true consideration. (7) The plaintiff must recover his entire damages in such case in one action and the measure of damages is the amount of wages due at the time of trial together with compensation for the future benefit the plaintiff would probably have realized under the contract, with proper deduction of such sums as he earned, or by reasonable diligence could earn in the future time of the contract. The burden is on the defendant to show such deductions.



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THE WORLD'S FAIR MARINE

ARRANGEMENT OF WATERWAYS IN JACKSON PARK.

Small Craft To Be at the Service of the Visitors—Naval and Marine Exhibits—Amusements in the Midway Plaisance.

(Written for The Indianapolis News.)

The interior waterways of the World's Fair include eight divisions of water within the grounds connecting with one another. The "Basin" extends east from the Administration Building to Lake Michigan. It contains ten and three-fourths acres. The "South Canal," two and a half acres, extends south from the head of the Basin. The "North Canal," three and a fourth acres, extends north from the head of the Basin. The lagoon around the wooded island contains twenty-three acres; that north of the island, running to Lake Michigan, contains three and one-half acres; that south of the Agricultural Building, eight and three-fourths acres. The lake south of the Fine Arts Building contains seven and a half acres, and the pond in the north part of the grounds one and a half acres. These make the total area of the interior waterways sixty-one and one-half acres.

The lagoons are spanned in front of each building with high arched bridges approached by gradual inclines. They are covered with the "staff" material, and ornamented with the beautiful moldings and statuary, as are the buildings. They are to be outlined in the distance with electric lights of all colors, while their reflection will gleam in the dancing waters beneath.

The peristyle is the connecting structure between the Music Hall and the Casino at the foot of the grand basin, forming the portal from Lake Michigan to the interior grounds. This portal is dedicated to Columbus, and is inscribed with the names of the world's great explorers. Crowning it is a group of statuary, emblematic of the progress of the world. It bears forty-eight columns, representing the States and Territories. Each State's column bears its coat of arms.

The World's Fair Transportation Company carries visitors to the grounds by leaving the docks on the lake front, between Monroe and Van Buren streets, and landing at the Exposition pier, opposite the foot of Fifty-eighth street. The round trip fare will be 25 cents, and the time one way forty-five minutes. A boat will leave the docks every ten minutes.

The Electric Launch and Navigation Company of New York, which has been awarded the contract for running electric boats on these waterways, will pay the Exposition \$15 per cent. of the gross receipts. The boats will convey visitors from one point to another, or on the general three-mile tour of the grounds, as desired.

There will also be on these waters the native man exhibiting visitors about in native canoes; gondoliers, attired in all the splendor of Venetian costume in beautiful gondolas; the swan-boats, novel and attractive; the Thames wherries to be seen spinning by muscular-looking oarsmen; common row-boats on every side; Chinese junks, manned by dozens of their crews, and the elaborate rowing regatta. There will be three classes of trips. The omnibus boats will make regular trips around the waterways, stopping at each building. The express boats will make round-trips without stopping, while the cab boats, with carrying capacity of four persons, may be hailed at any point and engaged for the trip or by the hour, as is a taxicab.

Unique among the other exhibits is that

and drawings of its passenger steamer Puritan, also a model and drawings of its steam freight carrier, City of Taunton. The purpose of these exhibits is to show the excellence of the steamers in size and speed. The steamship companies of England have registered for a collection of models of battle-ships, yachts, cruisers, steamers and merchant vessels, more complete than was ever before exhibited.

The United States ship Constitution has come to Italy to collect works of art for the Fair. These art treasures will remain in the constant custody of the Government, and will be returned after the Fair in the same manner as brought.

The "Jib-boom Club," of New London, Conn., is planning to man a small schooner, such as Connecticut has employed for many years in the West India trade, run it to the Bahamas, and load it with a collection of sea shells, which, in great variety, size and beauty, are found strewn upon the shores of these islands. The crew will then sail the craft to Chicago, by way of the St. Lawrence, and will sell the shells from the deck of the vessel.

The intention from Christians says that subscriptions are being solicited toward defraying the cost of building and manning the Viking ship, which it is proposed to send to Europe. It is the intention to have the ship with the ablest Norwegian sailors procurable, and to navigate it across the Atlantic, although the attempt is regarded as hazardous. The ship will be on exhibition at Chicago, alongside the caravels of Columbus, with the Norwegian flag floating from its masthead. Those having the honor in charge will exhibit two paupers, one in regard to the Viking ship and the other on the discoveries of Leif Ericsson.

The progress of shipbuilding from earliest times up to the present will be shown by an extensive exhibit made by Laird Bros. Yacht clubs and yacht owners, both on the lake and on the river, will be invited to be represented at the Fair by their boats. Several hundred yachts will be on exhibition.

The United States navy, which has been detailed to bring to this country the valuable and interesting exhibit from the Vatican at Rome, loaned by the Pope, also has representatives who desire to attend the exposition. Secretary Foster notified the Pope some weeks ago that the vessel would be tendered for this purpose.

The United States gunboat Beutler, now at Cadiz, will convey to this coast the caravels built for participation in the Columbian celebration. These have been completed and it is proposed to make a representation of the voyage made by Columbus. It is said that the navy is full of officers who would like to emulate the brave mariner in this undertaking.

Lieutenant Safford, special commissioner to Bolivia, has secured two large, full-rigged balsas, such as are used by the Indians of Lake Titicaca in their commerce, and connects at its Western end with the beautiful Washington Park.

In this place will be located all the amusements and other, especially foreign, attractions of the Fair, outside the main exhibition buildings.

Many of the scenes in this part of the Fair are illustrative of the village life of various foreign peoples. Here visitors can see the life of the people of the East, simplicity and a walk through the plaine will be a rapid journey around the world. Two German villages will be seen, one presenting the life of to-day and the other of medieval times. There will be found houses of the upper Bavarian mountains, houses of the Black Forest, the Heslin and Astenburg houses of the Rhine, representing the middle Germans, the Westphalian Hof, the lower Saxons, the Hollighaus, the Friesen and the houses from the Rheinland and Niederelbe. All are combined in a village. In the houses the

THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Extending westward from the exposition grounds proper is a strip of land six hundred feet wide and seven-eighths of a mile long which will to the masses be probably the most interesting section of the World's Fair. It is called the Midway Plaisance and connects at its Western end with the beautiful Washington Park. In this place will be located all the amusements and other, especially foreign, attractions of the Fair, outside the main exhibition buildings.

Many of the scenes in this part of the Fair are illustrative of the village life of various foreign peoples. Here visitors can see the life of the people of the East, simplicity and a walk through the plaine will be a rapid journey around the world. Two German villages will be seen, one presenting the life of to-day and the other of medieval times. There will be found houses of the upper Bavarian mountains, houses of the Black Forest, the Heslin and Astenburg houses of the Rhine, representing the middle Germans, the Westphalian Hof, the lower Saxons, the Hollighaus, the Friesen and the houses from the Rheinland and Niederelbe. All are combined in a village. In the houses the

The Dutch Settlement will be a practical representation of the habits and customs of the people of the South Sea Islands. The exhibit will make and tell stories of the life of the natives, and also give performances and make exhibitions of native games and sports. In the East India Settlement the natives will show their mode of living and tell their stories of the life of the natives, and also give performances and make exhibitions of native games and sports. In the East India Settlement the natives will show their mode of living and tell their stories of the life of the natives, and also give performances and make exhibitions of native games and sports.

A village from Algiers or Tunis will be situated about half way down the plaine. The exhibit will make and tell stories of the life of the natives, and also give performances and make exhibitions of native games and sports. In the East India Settlement the natives will show their mode of living and tell their stories of the life of the natives, and also give performances and make exhibitions of native games and sports. In the East India Settlement the natives will show their mode of living and tell their stories of the life of the natives, and also give performances and make exhibitions of native games and sports.

A Dabonny village, consisting of about fifty natives of both sexes, including a king and several chiefs, will be one of the most curious sights. These people will perform their dances, and give their games and observe their peculiar rites and ceremonies. Possibly the most unique of these groups will be a village of Caribs, from the Lesser Antilles, discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to America. If the change of climate be not too severe, a village of Caribs will be shown, and the natives of Africa, will be transplanted to the shore of Lake Michigan.

The ruins of Donegal castle, in Ireland will be seen accurately reproduced in connection with an exhibit demonstrating the progress of the cottage industries of Ireland. A Bohemian glass factory will be in

full operation, the workmen being native Bohemians. The Libbey Glass Company, of this country, will also have a factory constructed, largely of glass, for making glass ware. A panorama of the Bernese Alps will show alpine scenery and in connection with this feature there will be an exhibition of the manufactured products of the country. The volcano of Kilanea will be in a constant state of eruption during the Fair. The visitor will be taken to an island in the center of its crater, the largest in the world, and while surrounded by a sea of fire, view the scenery around the volcano. A typical house of ancient Pompeii will be found filled with articles taken from the excavated ruins of that city.

Another kind of amusement will be afforded by the Tower of Babel, 400 feet high, ascended by a double-track, circular electric railway, by elevators and by a broad walk. The celebrated toboggan near Quebec will be imported, with plenty of snow, ice and Quebec scenery. On the southern side of the plaine and extending its entire length is the alpine railway, a French invention. The cars have no wheels, but shoes which slide on a rail eight inches wide. The shoes are propelled by water at 150-pound pressure, which is forced behind and under them. The speed claimed is 120 miles an hour. The Ferris wheel is 250 feet in diameter, swung on an axle resting on towers 150 feet high. Small cars are swung at intervals in its periphery, in which visitors can ride while the wheel weighing 2,500 tons is revolved. A balloon tethered to a stake by a rope 1,500 feet long will let a score of people enjoy a little taste of the sky, with the fear of the rope breaking and allowing them to continue the journey, to add interest to the ride. Besides these attractions there will be a large number of other amusements from Germany, a natatorium of good size and a five-acre nursery—all situated on the interesting Midway Plaisance.

COMMENTS OF THE STATE PRESS.

The country road will, in a few months get "bad." This is an annual trouble to farmers. This has been endured too long. Some good, sensible plan of action should be agreed upon before another year goes by, so that twelve months from now the roads of this country may have been improved. If the farmers and merchants and other who are interested in the roads only take some united and well-planned action the improvement would follow.—[Boonville Enquirer.]

An interesting question for the country Road Congress to discuss at its next meeting would be the feasibility of constructing roads of vitrified brick. Such a road would not be required to be more than twenty feet wide in the road bed, and there would be wider places for teams to pass each other. We believe that in the long run such roads would prove cheaper to the country than gravel or macadam. The roads in the country are not graded and as much as the streets of a city, and a well-constructed brick roadway, ought to last forty or fifty years.—[Evansville Tribune.]

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS has "written" a number of Representatives-elect to the coming Legislature, asking them what bills they propose to present. From the replies it is evident that a number of bills on roads will be introduced. The subject is one that needs consideration, and it looks as if there would be legislation on the subject. But what is wanted is a bill that will be prepared in accordance with the views of practical roadmakers, and which should be considered on its merits alone, and not as a partisan measure. Indiana has been cursed with too many poor road laws in the past.—[Albion News Era.]

We learn what bad roads bring about when we read of mud blockades. Large districts of country are rendered impassable by mud. Almost all the roads in this State are in a condition of siege by the muddy roads. The farmers can not transport their products, the railroads lose freight, and the speculators lose the opportunity to advance prices of produce.

This is what a mud blockade means. The State or region directly affected, the railroads traversing it, and the country at large may all suffer for it.

It is stated that in Illinois alone the loss to the community from bad roads last year was as much as \$10,000,000. If this ratio were taken for the whole country, it would give a loss of \$300,000,000. At 10 per cent. such loss would represent a capitalization of ten thousand millions of dollars. This is one-sixth of the total wealth of the country.

The agitation for good roads was originally undertaken by the League of American Wheelmen. A bill has been presented before Congress looking to the establishment of a national highway commission. Special laws have been passed by States for the construction of roads. The effect of such laws has already been widely felt. The formation of a national association for the encouragement of the building of good roads has been effected. The probabilities are that the next ten years will see a great change—almost a revolution. The age of bad roads is certainly approaching its close.—[Mancie Times.]

SPOKES FROM THE WHEEL.

It is claimed that a small pneumatic-tired wheel will not slip as easily as a larger one.

Cork and felt pedals are the latest cycling wrinkle, and will supersede rubber for winter riding.

It was a good while coming, but the bicyclist's souvenir spoon has at last been put on the market.

So far the Philadelphia bicycle show is the only fixture scheduled by the cycling papers for next year.

A new inquirer has been recently patented which, it is claimed, will turn tumbling and rusting of the polished parts of bicycles.

A pedal has recently been put on the market which is drop-forged from a single piece of metal, thus doing away with riveting.

There is a big demand in the cycling trade for salesmen, and any one possessing even the slightest degree of hustling ability can get employment at good wages.

The Michelin tire, on which all the champions of France have made their records, is going to be boomed in this country next season. It is said to be an excellent tire.

A denial comes from Chicago of the story that Arthur Lumsden, of that city, is to be a member of the Manhattan A. C. racing contingent next year. He will remain in the Windy City.

Two Chicago detectives mounted on bicycles have arrived at the scenes of burglaries, fights and fires ahead of the patrol wagons so often that it is the use of the wheel will be extended in the service.

Some of the hilarious of the younger wheelmen in the vicinity of Chicago have made things so lively at the hotels there that the proprietors threaten to "flag" all touring wheelmen if the annoyance continues.

The Pneumatic Tire Company, of Dublin, Ireland, which is the principal manufacturer of the Dunlop tire, and which is interested in the making of that tire in several countries, earned a net profit the present year of over a quarter of a million dollars, which much be considered a goodly sum when it is considered that the business had only been in existence about three years.

Speaking of new bicycles, the Wheelmen: "Old and reputable manufacturers, who should certainly know better, are so far from being the best-looking machines seen since the days of Drasine and Lallemand; and some of the types shown at the Stanley show are enough to make any man wonder if the bicycle-makers are beginning all over again. How some of them can publicly acknowledge such abortions is past understanding."



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERE DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and bowels, and is a pleasant laxative, and is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it in bottles and at a package. If you cannot find it, send your address for a free copy of Lane's Family Medicine notes the bowels each day.

Address: ORATOR LANE, 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

RELIEF AND CURE.

Put These Words in the Lexicon of the Lung Sufferer.

Distinct and Undeniable Success of the New Lung Treatment—No Doubt of Its Efficacy Remains.

The Stackhouse Lung Treatment will, in every case, relieve bronchitis, suffering and stay the progress of disease in patients with a tendency to consumption. It cures consumption in every case if taken in the stage of bronchitis, catarrh and in many cases effects cures even in the later stages.

Mr. Albert Hollinger, the well-known shoe dealer, of No. 1927 North Seventh street, Terre Haute, Ind., says:

"Fifteen winters ago I began to be annoyed by some of the worst symptoms of catarrh."

"These catarrh troubles, which were at first confined to my nose and throat, gradually extended to the lungs and I realized that consumption was inevitable unless the progress of the disease was arrested before it proceeded further. It was not until I began treatment with the Stackhouse Lung Treatment that I began to feel better, and my work better, and I feel very much better in every way. Am glad to recommend Dr. Stackhouse and his associates."

STACKHOUSE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 308 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Specialists in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. only.

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.

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NO FEES! NO MONEY!

For consultation in German or English.

HEALTH RESTORED

By common-sense treatment.

CHRONIC DISEASES

The following diseases are successfully treated by our method: Ague, Abscesses, Asthma, Barrenness, Crooked Limbs, Club Feet, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Eczema, Fever, Gout, Hay Fever, Hemorrhoids, Kidney, Liver, Lascorches, Nervousness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Rupture, Spine, Stricture, Scrofula, St. Vitus Dance, Tapeworm, Tonsil Enlargements, Rheumatism, Headache, Migraine, Catarrh, Diarrhea, Debility, Eye, Ear, Erysipelas, Female Weakness, Ailments of Men, Gravel, Hysteria, Irregularities, Ovaries, Piles, Prostrations, Pimples, Skin, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Tumors, Ulcers, and all Diseases of the Skin, Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc.

ELECTRICITY used in all its forms according to the latest advancement of this science as applied to medicine and surgery. We cordially invite the afflicted to call.

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Dr. A. D. BARKER, 404 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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In special practice since 1887. Treated successfully 10,777 cases of eye, ear, nose and throat troubles. Crosses awarded, 5,938. Catarrhs, 2,426. Artificial eyes inserted, 7,685. Spectacles made and adjusted to all eyes. Testimonials and references from your own neighbors. See diploma. Free consultation. Send stamps for book.

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\$3 SINGLE TRIP. \$6 ROUND TRIP. All trains pass the station on the ground on elevated tracks, which give a full view of the grounds and buildings, stop at World's Fair station at the main entrance, enter the city on the celebrated lake front along the Michigan Avenue boats and stop at the main entrance of the great Auditorium, Leland, Richelieu and Victoria, and in close proximity to the Washington, Palmer, Great Northern, Grand Pacific, and all the principal hotels of Chicago.

Two solid vestibule trains leave Indianapolis daily at 12:01 noon and 12:30 midnight. For tickets and information call at Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 98 Jackson place and Union Station.

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